

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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## WORLD COMMUNISM &amp; BLOC AFFAIRS

## PARTY, GOVERNMENT APPROVE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE RESULTS

LD292030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, having heard a report from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who headed the Soviet delegation to the Political Consultative Committee conference of the Warsaw Pact--held in Moscow on 22 and 23 November 1978--fully approve the Soviet delegation's activities and express satisfaction with the conference results.

The Political Consultative Committee conference met at a complex and crucial time when, together with considerable positive changes in Europe and the world at large expressing the people's will and hopes, imperialist and reactionary, trying to impede a radical improvement in the international political climate have become noticeably more active. The present Chinese leaders, pursuing expansionist and hegemonistic aims and aspiring to cooperate with imperialistic reaction for the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and against peace, are behaving as the direct accomplice of those forces.

Under those conditions, the conclusions formulated in the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee are a new and important confirmation of the unshakable adherence by the Warsaw Pact states to the policy of detente and to their determination to seek its development in depth. The Warsaw Pact has yet again come out as a powerful and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations.

The declaration emphasized with every justification that the ruling circles in the NATO states--in constantly whipping up the arms race in the hope of securing military superiority for themselves; in inflating the propaganda hullabaloo about the illusory military threat from the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact and in trying every means to undermine the people's struggle for independence and social progress--would like to take the world back to cold war times and create dangerous tensions in international relations. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers note with satisfaction that the Political Consultative Committee clearly determined the top-priority tasks whose implementation can decisively influence the installation of extensive peaceful cooperation both in Europe and throughout the world.

The key problem of contemporary international life is that of achieving a decisive breakthrough toward stopping the arms race and disarmament. A complex of various initiatives are directed by Warsaw Pact countries toward achieving that aim. However, the Soviet Union proceeds from the standpoint that in view of the arms race conducted by the NATO states, which is continuously being whipped up, there is a need for the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to be maintained and reinforced. The Warsaw Pact members, attaching great importance to current talks and to their successful conclusion, have stated that there is no weapon they would not be willing to limit or reduce based on strict observance of the principle of not damaging any state's security.

They have confirmed their willingness to disband the Warsaw Pact simultaneously with a disbandment of NATO and, as an initial step, to liquidate their military organizations with a reciprocal reduction in military activity.

There is every reason to believe that all peoples will welcome an important initiative of the Warsaw Pact: the proposal to soon start negotiations among the five nuclear powers--the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China--to remove all types of nuclear arms from the arsenals of states, and apply nuclear energy to peaceful requirements alone.

The Warsaw Pact states have expressed a firm intention to continue working for complete implementation of the Final Act accords adopted in Helsinki, and to develop and encourage cooperation among all European countries in the interests of consolidating European security.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers attach great importance to the fact that the declaration emphasized the fraternal socialist countries will to strengthen joint comprehensive cooperation and to pursue a consistent course toward expansion of the interaction with all progressive and democratic forces. This is the direction in which the Soviet Union invariably acts--and this is confirmed by conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; by the Soviet people's inviolable solidarity with fraternal Cuba and with fraternal Socialist Vietnam; and by the conclusion of the Soviet-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The unity of all the forces of progress and peace is the chief prerequisite for a further, confident development of the detente process.

The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee conference gives a new and powerful impulse to the struggle to improve the European and international situations and overcome those difficulties and obstacles which still impede this.

The Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee is a major event in international life. The decisions it adopted will reliably serve the affirmation of peace in Europe and throughout the world, enshrinement of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, and development of extensive mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries and peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers also note the importance of the statement adopted during the Political Consultative Committee conference by the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which expresses the resolve to promote a comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East problems. The fraternal socialist states have strongly condemned the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli deals under U.S. aegis, which damages the vital interests of the Arab peoples and merely postpones the possibility of a lasting and just settlement in the Near East. Of great importance is the firm and clear support by the leaders of those socialist countries for the conclusions of the Baghdad meeting of the heads of state and government of the Arab states.

## PROEKTOR ON TWO DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO MILITARY POLICY

LD291301Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 24 Nov 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Prof D. Proektor article: "Problems of War and Peace: Two Approaches"]

[Text] The contemporary epoch has required a fundamentally different approach to the problems of peace, war, international security and also toward problems of military policy of states and alliances. In past times society had a relatively free choice in the area of war and peace. Even in situations that were by no means critical, politicians might decide to go to war.

Military superiority previously was of tremendous political significance and military policy was frequently based precisely on this factor. Now, in an era when potential adversaries have accumulated nuclear arsenals of fantastic sizes, sufficient to annihilate each other many times over, this superiority in terms of "strength" loses its former meaning. It does not open the way to military victories and it does not supply additional security guarantees.

In addition to the growth of imperialism's military potential, a process of profound devaluation of aggressive factors of pressure has been objectively occurring throughout the 20th century. After the fruitlessness of the imperialist policy of military coercion was incontrovertibly proved as a result of the shift in the balance of forces in socialism's favor and as a result of the creation of weapons of mass destruction and the experience of two world wars, mankind acquired such powerful arguments in favor of peace, detente and disarmament that it would appear that the advocates of the old political and military philosophy had been left with no chances at all.

However, in reality history has taken, as is almost always the case, a far more complex path than might have been expected.

Historical reality is a paradoxical situation: The more obvious the senselessness of an all-out war, the greater the activeness with which the imperialist forces prepare the means for waging such a war. They drag out and retard adoption of real joint measures in the disarmament sphere, and devise principles of military policy based on the old categories of coercion and deterrence. And now that these forces are leading the world toward a new "qualitative leap" in means of warfare, the following question sounds particularly alarming: Why all this monstrous supermilitarization if it has been proved a thousand times that it is possible to destroy every living thing many times over with weapons already available?

To answer this question will mean understanding the fundamentals of imperialism's military policy. However, the answer is a difficult one and cannot be expressed in simple terms. It would be futile to seek the answer in the sphere of traditional military formulas like: "The more weapons, the greater the hope of victory." The path to the answer lies through cognition of the complex social and political process and of the evolution of the capitalist system with all its inherent complex contradictions and crisis phenomena.

Imperialism's present desire for supermilitarization appears primarily as a kind of means of class self-assertion in a world being revolutionarily transformed. The increasing sophistication of the vast military apparatus is becoming a specific form of compensation for those losses which the capitalist system is sustaining as a result of the global change in the balance of forces.

This supermilitarism operates as a pressure on the revolutionary forces of the present and, at the same time, as a traditional and distinctive class-political methodology for retarding historical development with the aid of a deterrent mechanism allegedly capable of protecting the capitalist system from social shifts and changes that it finds unacceptable but dictated by objective conditions.

In the special context of the confrontation with the socialist system this constant escalation of militarism serves as a form of global class military-political "deterrence" and of imposing ideological stereotypes, and at the same time it serves as a method of economic challenge. It has become a means for whipping up international tension which since the cold war times has created the best atmosphere for anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, an atmosphere for which imperialism simply has no substitute. Under the circumstances of this tension it is far simpler for imperialism to combat the centrifugal tendencies which have arisen within NATO under the influence of detente. At the same time the escalation of militarism acts as a form of global demonstration of imperialism's "superior capabilities" in the sphere of strength which it has always respected and which it continues to respect above everything else.

Finally, the constant movement along the ascending spiral of the arms race has been caused by the class structure of the capitalist system which constantly reproduces the acute internal contradictions and antagonisms which are inevitably carried over into foreign policy and the surrounding world. They make the functioning of a powerful and dynamic social mechanism working continuously for war--the military-industrial complex, which is the heart and brains of imperialist supermilitarization--an indispensable element of this society.

It is a historical fact that the present militarism is reproducing itself on a gigantic and ever-expanding scale although this runs counter to the needs of the real situation and to social needs. And insofar as this reproduction needs external motives, so a system of constructing mythical models of a total, aggressive socialism ready at any moment to start a world thermonuclear war for the sake of attaining its program objectives--sometimes depicted in terrifyingly caricature form--has been created in the capitalist world and has assumed a vast scale.

Thus, reasons for the arms race policy being pursued in the West are far more complicated than might appear at first glance. They lie not so much in the plane of traditional military rivalry or in a former dictum of military wisdom--"If you want peace, prepare for war"--but in the distinctive features of imperialism's reaction to the conditions of the present stage of the world's revolutionary alternation and in the distinctive forms of the manifestation of the general crisis of capitalism. All these circumstances are manifested in extremely specific forms of military policy. Being realized under conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, they are leading to a potential new "qualitative leap" in the development of weapons technology, a leap which is being prepared by the military-industrial complexes.

Armaments are swiftly spreading out, embracing more and more new regions. And many young countries are given the opportunity to acquire the very latest technology straightaway from other states. [paragraph continues]

In this close and interconnected world, international conflicts are becoming increasingly dangerous, and if the "qualitative leap" in the arms race develops uncontrolledly then, as history shows, this may entail extremely serious consequences, for the temporary military advantages possible under those conditions may tempt aggressive forces to endeavor to achieve their political plans by military means.

This is exactly why the problems of limiting the arms race and banning creation of new weapons systems are regarded as major political problems "at the cutting edge" of war and peace. That is why all progressive mankind greets with such interest foreign policy initiatives of the socialist countries which have long since proved not only their readiness to struggle to preserve peace but also their ability consistently to seek this in the interests of all mankind.

The socialist countries are convinced that success at SALT-II as well as the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the talks on ending nuclear tests is capable of providing new criteria of global international development and of opening up new "models of peace." This will help mankind gain a deeper belief in its ability for the first time since biblical times to place perhaps not the mightiest but nevertheless sufficiently reliable obstacles in the way of the race toward war--that race which has long run counter to people's vital interests.

The fundamental difference in socialism's military policy is that it is in no way subject to those trends and laws which govern imperialism's present military policy. We proceed from completely different principles of foreign policy and military building and we by no means attempt to respond to imperialism's challenges by using its own military methods.

An immense body of literature about the Soviet Union's military policy exists in the West. Its main postulates are astonishingly primitive. The policy is described as aggressive, totalitarian and fraught with a threat not only to the West but to the whole world. But all this is infinitely far from the truth.

The general aims of Soviet military policy are subordinated to the main idea of insuring peaceful coexistence and international security. There is no political task which we intend to solve by military means. Our leading aim is to avoid war, to have a reliable defense and at the same time to pursue the policy line of military detente with the maximum intensity. The all-embracing program of the struggle for peace put forward by the CPSU at its 24th and 25th congresses also incorporates these principled elements of the Soviet Union's military policy.

The tasks of our military building are determined solely by the limits of necessary defense. The idea of national defense in our country is extremely highly developed primarily as a result of historical experience. Aggressive invasions, particularly from the West, have cost our people too dearly. Nevertheless, we are not initiators of an arms race based on the "stimulus-response" principle; we merely make a forced response to the challenges which the West has repeatedly issued since World War II. Our armed forces are regarded not for conquests and political pressure but as a means of defense which is adequate for the size of the potential threat.

Moreover our military policy has the task, together with our allies, of maintaining a "balance of forces" with the NATO countries. We cannot fail to take into account that the balance of military forces has become an important condition of international stability and a necessary basis for talks on detente and disarmament. But we do not exaggerate this role. Balance alone cannot "make a present of peace." To think like that would be to build a city in the crater of a volcano. Only a reasonable policy based on peaceful coexistence principles can be the main basis of peace. This by no means minimizes, still less does it deny, the significance of the balance of forces--rather it presupposes it while still subordinating this balance to the political tasks of preserving peace.

We believe that a overall balance of military forces exists between the two social systems and their military alliances both on a global scale and in Europe. But, having admitted this, we must go further and gradually reduce the present high level of the military balance, without destroying the existing parity.

The principles of military strategy are determined by states' geostrategic position, the scale of potential threats, the length and nature of borders, and commitments to allies. Our country, as a state located in two continents and forced to consider the situation in Europe, Asia and contiguous regions, with a territory of 22.5 million square kilometers to be defended and borders stretching for 60,000 kilometers, and without a so-called "forward base system" like, the United States has, is forced to take into account, from a purely military viewpoint, potential threats both on land and from the sea. And this obliges us to have forces and a strategy adequate to meet the threats.

However, even in these conditions, our strategy lacks the concepts of "first strike," "preventive strike," "first use of nuclear weapons" and so forth, which NATO strategy has. Our strategy does not contain the slightest aggressive element. Of course, it could be objected that according to age-old military laws any armed forces carry a potential threat. Yes, that was the case in the past. Today socialism has radically changed the approach to resolving problems of peace and war and to seeking ways of insuring international security. This approach is as unlike old military policy traditions as the modern era is unlike past eras. Socialism has elaborated a concept of insuring peace and international security which accords with the deepest interests of the vast majority of the earth's population. Under no pretext does socialism intend to yield to militarist challenges and provocations. Our peace strategy is unshakable. And we know that it opens up the most reliable path toward a peaceful future for mankind.

ATTEMPTS TO RETURN TO COLD WAR 'EXHAUSTING, FRUITLESS'

LD291205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Prof D. Proektor article: "No Repetition"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted in Moscow a few days ago points out that in recent years the determination of the peoples and of all progressive and peace-loving forces end the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism has been growing still stronger, and the struggle for peace, for relaxation of tension, for ending the arms race and for freedom and social progress has been spreading increasingly. Appreciable positive results have been achieved in this struggle.

At the same time, however, the activeness of imperialist circles and international reaction is also growing. Very different conservative forces are uniting in the struggle against detente. In the chief country of capitalism--the United States--influential factions of the ruling class, concentrating their efforts on undermining Soviet-American relations, are trying to assail the various spheres of cooperation between our countries and create an atmosphere of war hysteria and hatred of socialism. They are seeking to use the increasing burdens of crisis phenomena to reinforce their supporters with disenchanted and sometimes bewildered people whom imperialist propaganda tries to persuade that detente, "benefiting only the East", is to blame for their misfortunes, and trying to suggest that chauvinism, anticommunism and military strength is the recipe for salvation.

Colossal funds have been thrown away to make a new "qualitative leap" in the arms race. Imperialist reaction, which has launched a militarist bacchanalia, covers it with the myth of the "Soviet threat," reckoning on achieving military superiority over the socialist countries--but closing their eyes both to the experience of history and to the balance of forces in the world.

It is no accident that the long-term arms program adopted by the NATO Council's Washington session concentrates on Europe. Here detente has had the greatest success. This is why the NATO mechanism is now being directed primarily against European detente.

To weaken socialism's political influence and prevent a leftward shift in the balance of class forces--this is the social implication of imperialism's new efforts in the European sector. Gen A. Haig, commander of NATO forces in Europe, has spoken of this with considerable frankness: "We are now concerned not with war in the narrow sense but with containment in the broadest sense; with security not only as defense against attack but also in the wider aspect of our further ability to cope with unprecedented economic, social and political difficulties."

The aims of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism are being pursued in the imperialist and reactionary forces' offensive against the positions won by the peoples in the hard struggle for lasting peace and international security. It is in the name of this that leading NATO circles are elaborating doctrines which purport to "prepare" West Europe for a "conventional" or "limited" nuclear war. From the political viewpoint these very dangerous plans are aimed at confronting the European peoples and all the continent's left, democratic forces with the threat of the imperialisms' use of military force if it deems this necessary, including for social reasons. A. Wolfe, an eminent American specialist in international relations, has called this trend "the scariest news invented by military theoreticians since the Truman era." Drawing a parallel with the period of the start of the cold war, he declared that "siege mentality is gaining the upper hand" in official Washington.

Need it be said what tremendous profits the military-industrial complex is hoping to extract from a new takeoff of the arms race! The cost of programs to produce 14 Trident submarines in the next few years will total more than \$25 billion, and the new XM-1 tanks--\$10.4 billion. In 1977 alone, according to the Western press, the 100 leading U.S. arms corporations made a net profit of \$30-40 billion.

The forces opposed to detente are countered by broad ranks of those who see detente as the only real way to develop relations among states with different social systems. These forces, despite differences in ideological and political platforms, drawn together by recognition of the need for detente and lasting peace, have now evolved into a mighty potential.

The socialist community countries, whose concerned policy is having an increasingly profound influence on strengthening the trend toward detente and developing mutual understanding and cooperation in the international arena, are the chief agents of peace and cooperation. This was convincingly demonstrated once again by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow 22-23 November. Devoting special attention to questions of strengthening security in Europe, the conference participants emphasized their determination to give a new boost to implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole and to reach agreement on specific measures and steps to develop cooperation and achieve genuine security on the European Continent and throughout the world. They expressed the readiness to strive for a decisive breakthrough at the talks on disarmament and ending the arms race, to help establish trust among states and to struggle indefatigably for the consolidation of peace and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

Internationalist cooperation, in the interests of peace among communist and workers parties and all forces of the world revolutionary process, is on the side of detente. This includes the working class of capitalist countries, which is taking an increasingly active part in the political struggle for peace and detente. It also includes millions of people of goodwill in all countries, including the United States, who advocate continuation of detente. The will for peace is growing steadily among the peoples liberated from colonialism. The nonaligned movement, which embraces 85 states and the PLO, is making a palpable contribution to the struggle for detente and cooperation. The role of peace-loving public forces advocating a strengthening of international security has increased.

Realistically minded representatives of the leading circles in Western countries take all these very important factors into account. Business representatives not connected with the military-industrial complex advocate consolidation of positive international processes.

Awareness of the advantages of peaceful coexistence is penetrating increasingly deeply even into the most inert and conservative sections of capitalism's population. In the United States today, for example, as public opinion polls show, it is not so easy to enlist support for an ultraconservative foreign policy. Opponents of detente cannot chase society into the political snares and impasses of the cold war as easily and freely as they did before.

West Europe has its own specific interest in further improving the international climate. People here understand that a return to the cold war fundamentally contradicts the European peoples' interests. Thus, E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany, states: "The detente policy is a process governing all new spheres of cooperation, so as to make peace inviolable.... This also means that the detente policy has no alternative." Europe, more than any other part of the world, is already feeling the material fruits of this beneficial process. Thus the volume of trade between Europe's socialist and capitalist countries increased sevenfold in the period 1965-1976, and 40 percent in 1975-1976 alone.

By unleashing the cold war at the end of the forties imperialism was trying to reverse the course of history with the help of "strong-arm" [silovoy] political tactics. The attempt, which cost mankind dearly, failed. Even one of its chief instigators--J. Dulles --was forced to admit toward the end of his career: "Whereas in the past it seemed foolhardy to utilize chances in favor of peace, today it is foolhardy not to do so."

Now that history has rejected the cold war, attempts to reimpose it on the world are profoundly venturesome and irresponsible. The opponents of detente should now ponder: Is it sensible to repeat old schemes in order to end up once again in the same impasse after still more exhausting and fruitless years? It would be one more tragedy if cold war forces succeeded in reimposing the "model" of international development made null and void by history.

History repeats itself, first as a tragedy and then as a farce, K. Marx wrote. He showed how it is possible to prevent movement in a vicious circle in a specific situation. His thoughts are recalled when you observe the foolhardy actions of certain Western political circles.

The countries of socialism reject in principle a return to the cold war. They will not allow themselves to be provoked by the enemies of detente. They have a firm, constant political course of establishing world peace and disarmament, which they consider the greatest goal confronting states and peoples. As the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Moscow conference points out, they are prepared to do everything to resolve the great task of strengthening peace, so that mankind can enter the 21st century under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

#### SOVIET UN DELEGATE OPPOSES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONER POST

LD291631Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "In Defense of Human Rights"]

[Text] New York, 26 November--O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, delivered a speech in the UN General Assembly Third Committee (on social, humanitarian and cultural questions).

The Soviet Union is convinced, he said, that it is necessary to continue to develop international cooperation in the human rights sphere and that it is also necessary to continue to utilize the potential embodied in the UN charter for expanding cooperation among states in this sphere. However, it is clear that the United Nations must study human rights questions within the framework of the UN charter. The USSR representative opposed attempts by certain powers, particularly the United States, to impose on the United Nations the creation of the post of high commissioner for human rights.

The activity of a high commissioner, the Soviet representative noted, would be interfering in the internal affairs of UN states and might be utilized by certain states for slanderous accusations against various countries, including developing countries, and in order to draw the United Nations into propaganda campaigns inspired under the hypocritical pretext of "defending" human rights.

The advocates of creating a post of high commissioner assert that this post is necessary in order to examine the way in which states safeguard human rights. However, some of these advocates are not party to international agreements on human rights. They are the United States, Italy, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, Israel and others.

In conclusion, Troyanovskiy said: "The Soviet Union's delegation expressed the hope that the development of cooperation among states in the human rights sphere will continue to proceed in full accordance with the UN Charter and that the organization will play an important role in resolving this task."

#### AUCCTU CHAIRMAN GIVES TRADE UNION VIEWS IN INTERVIEW

LD281340Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

["Unity of Fraternal Trade Unions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--"The recommendations, expressed at the recent Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, further stimulate cooperation between the trade unions of the socialist countries. They mobilize the fraternal trade union centres to further joint steps along the road of detente and disarmament", said Aleksey Shibayev. The chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) gave an interview to a TASS correspondent before leaving for Havana to attend the 14th congress of the Workers' Central Union of Cuba (CTC).

The main provisions of the agreement on the further development of cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the GDR, just signed in Moscow, coincide with the conclusions of the Political Consultative Committee, he said. It emphasises that the most vital task of our time is the maintenance and continuation of peace, an end to the arms race and irreversible detente.

Similar provisions are also contained in the new agreement between the Soviet and Polish trade unions, signed early in November. They also underlie the relations of the AUCCTU with trade union federations of other socialist countries, Shibayev said.

"The trade unions of the fraternal countries, the AUCCTU chairman emphasised, advocate the early convocation of a world disarmament conference and support all initiatives designed to protect mankind from the danger of thermo-nuclear war. They regard the holding of forthcoming world trade union conference on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament as a big contribution to the maintenance of peace and the development of international trade union cooperation.

At all recent international forums, Shibayev said, the trade union representatives of our countries have been upholding the views that the struggle for peace cannot be divorced from the struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples, against the forces of reaction, neocolonialism, fascism and great-power chauvinism. "We denounce the anti-socialist policy of the Peking leadership, which merges with the schemes of the most aggressive circles of imperialist reaction and anti-communism. The working people of the fraternal countries are supporting in every way the heroic Vietnamese people in their desire to resist to China's hegemonistic pressure, to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Vietnam--the outpost of lasting peace and socialism in Southeast Asia".

"The full identity of the views of the fraternal trade unions on topical international problems," Shibayev said, "rests on the unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for peace, security and social progress."

PEKING ADOPTING 'CAPITULATIONIST' POLICY ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW291619Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Peking Leaders' Capitulationist Policy"]

[Excerpts] We are determined to liberate Taiwan. By now, this has become a witty and courteous remark frequently used by Peking's leaders. However, countless facts show that Peking propaganda actually uses it to camouflage its capitulatory policy toward U.S. imperialism. Actually, U.S. imperialism's military and political policies are a major factor safeguarding the existence of the Chiang Ching-kuo regime in Taiwan.

What is worth looking at is a statement issued recently by Chen I-sung, a high-ranking Peking political activist who has served as deputy of the so-called Taiwan province to the PRC National People's Congress. Acting on Peking's instructions, Chen I-sung issued a statement earlier this year in Tokyo to reporters of Japan's KYODO news agency. Chen I-sung declared: The current U.S. policy toward Taiwan has started undergoing a new period of transition, that is, it is concentrating greater efforts on the prosperity and happiness of all residents of Taiwan. This special Peking envoy also added: China has every reason not to regard this new U.S. policy as an obstacle to completely normalizing Sino-U.S. relations. We must understand that Chen I-sung said exactly what the Chinese leaders wanted to say. There is no doubt about it. Newspapers in Japan, the United States and other Western countries also agreed with this.

Chen I-sung's statement has not only fully manifested Peking's hypocritical attitude toward the Taiwan issue, but also has clearly indicated that Peking is ready to make a concession to U.S. imperialism, a concession that is contrary to the PRC's principle of sovereignty and is also detrimental to the Chinese people's fundamental interests. While lauding U.S. concern for the Taiwanese people's happiness and prosperity, this NPC deputy from Taiwan did not mention the U.S. administration's real intention of maintaining Chiang Ching-kuo's clique on Taiwan in order to guarantee U.S. military strategic supremacy in Asia. But we all know that regardless of Chen I-sung's statement, Taiwan is still a strategic citadel of U.S. imperialism in Asia and the Far East as a whole. Even U.S. Pentagon strategists are convinced that after U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, Taiwan will definitely become a very important base for maintaining U.S. strength in South Korea. The Chinese leaders are going so far as to openly support all existing superficial relations between Washington and Peking. Peking's leaders have openly declared that in order to pave the road for completely normalizing Sino-U.S. relations, the United States must first fulfill three conditions, sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan, abrogate the mutual defense treaty with the Chiang Ching-kuo clique and withdraw all U.S. forces from Taiwan. It would be very embarrassing for Peking's leaders to abandon these three conditions.

According to reports, an agreement was reached at recent meetings between the Carter administration's energy secretary, Schlesinger, and Chinese leaders. The agreement concerns U.S. fulfillment of Peking's three conditions for normalizing Sino-U.S. relations. Although Peking's leaders seem to be following a revolutionary line on the Taiwan issue, they have actually adopted capitulatory policy toward U.S. imperialism in order to please the U.S. imperialists. They have thus sacrificed China's national interests and sovereignty.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
E A S T E U R O P E

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PELSHE, POLYAKOV, ARKHIPOV AT USSR-SFRY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD291016Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today in honor of the Yugoslav national day--Republic Day. The meeting, held in the writers central hall, was attended by representatives of the Moscow public and Soviet war veterans who, together with fighters from the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, fought for the liberation of Yugoslavia. The hall was festively decorated with Soviet and SFRY flags and flowers. The presidium of the meeting was composed of distinguished politicians and public workers: Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and others. The meeting was attended by members of the staff of the SFRY Embassy in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the people of Moscow, the Yugoslav guests were warmly greeted by Igor Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, who opened the meeting. Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, addressed the participants. Emphasizing the close relationship between the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Yugoslav revolution, Boris Stukalin said that, at turning points of history and in periods of great suffering, our peoples have always acted together. This was the case in the first years of the Soviet state, when the Yugoslav internationalists fought in the ranks of the Red Army, and in the years of World War II, when Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder against fascism. The peoples of our countries are also successfully cooperating today.

[Stukalin--begin recording in Russian, fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] The friendly contacts between the CPSU and the LCY influence the consolidation and strengthening of all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, which corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries, Boris Stukalin said. The meetings between the leaders of our countries, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito, are of especially great importance. The consistent implementation of agreements reached during summit meetings represents a definite guarantee for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. [end recording]

A speech was made in reply by Ilija Djukic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 29 November adds that "Djukic, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union, held a reception today on the occasion of the national holiday, Republic Day. The reception was attended by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, other officials and representatives of the public." ]

UBIPARIP DISCUSSES SFRY-USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD300042Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is developing successfully, declared Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to a TASS correspondent. It is reliably founded on the meetings and negotiations between the leaders of our countries and parties, Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev.

In the communique on the results of the visit to the USSR in August 1977 by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, it was stated that there had been considerable development in economic relations between the two countries. The volume of trade turnover had increased and scientific-technical cooperation had expanded. Satisfaction and willingness to continue was expressed with economic and scientific-technical cooperation in building reconstructing industrial and economic projects in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

From one 5-year plan to another, the trade turnover between the two countries roughly doubles, noted Gojko Ubiparip. This is the best proof of the fruitfulness of the economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Gojko Ubiparip headed his country's delegation to the 16th Session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which took place here. It is now difficult to find any field of the economy in which Yugoslavia does not cooperate with the Soviet Union, he noted. In the 5-year plan, considerable growth in mutual deliveries of machines and equipment is envisaged.

Possibilities for further expanding cooperation in the fields of cooperative effort and specialization in production are far from exhausted, noted Gojko Ubiparip, although in the current 5-year plan (1976-1980) the exchange of these products will be roughly quadrupled.

The committee session considered the course of cooperation between the two countries in building and reconstruction in Yugoslavia of industrial enterprises and other projects, continued Gojko Ubiparip. These works, factories and power stations play an important part in the national economy of the SFRY. The "Birac" Aluminum works at Zvornik, one of the biggest in Europe, recently went into operation. Its products will be delivered to the USSR.

In their turn, Yugoslav firms have built hotels in Yalta and Sochi, and are now building the Cosmos hotel in Moscow. We hope that such cooperation will continue to expand.

We attach great significance to the development of scientific-technical relations between the two countries, said Gojko Ubiparip. Specialists of the SFRY and USSR have marked out 150 themes on which it is intended to cooperate in the period up to 1990.

Good results have been achieved in cooperation. However, quite a few opportunities exist to expand fruitful ties in various fields, Gojko Ubiparip said in conclusion.

#### 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIA'S INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATED

AU291502Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today is a memorable day in the history of the Albanian people: 66 years have elapsed since the proclamation of Albania's independence.

PRAVDA, then organ of the Russian bolsheviks, wrote at that time that the proclamation of Albania's independence was primarily a result of a prolonged and heroic struggle waged by the Albanian people for their liberation. The bolsheviks of Russia ardently hailed this victory of the Albanian patriots. PRAVDA wrote an account of the most memorable events of the struggle in Albania. Both the Russian and Albanian democratic press of that time pointed out that the 1905-7 revolution in Russia had also exerted its influence on the national liberation struggle in Albania.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the first state of the workers and peasants in the world came out consistently in defense of the freedom and independence of the Albanian people. One of the first acts of Soviet Russia was the publication and denunciation of secret treaties concluded by the Tsarist regime, including the 1915 London treaty for the partition of Albania between the imperialist powers.

Another historical fact testifying to the support of Albania's freedom and independence is the 1924 revolution in Albania. Following the victory of the June revolution in Albania and the establishment of Fan Noli's government, the Soviet state was the first and only country in the world which expressed its readiness to establish diplomatic relations.

In 1942 the publication of the Soviet Government's declaration on Albania's independence provided once again powerful support for the Albanian people in the years of their struggle against the fascist occupiers. The document expressed the belief that the struggle of the Albanian people would merge with that of all the other peoples and that they would all expell the invaders from their territories. The Soviet Government's declaration also stressed that the issue of the future state system in Albania is its own internal affair and only the Albanian people could decide on this issue.

In the postwar years, new and brilliant pages were written in the history of Soviet-Albanian relations. The Soviet Union gave the young republic its all-round assistance in building the new life, in strengthening its political and economic independence. The Soviet Union's persistent efforts to secure Albania's membership in the United Nations are well known; as is known these efforts were hindered by the Western powers. The Soviet Union came out resolutely against these intrigues. In December 1955, Albania became a full member of the United Nations. The Albanian newspapers pointed out at that time that the Soviet Union was a powerful and sure shield protecting the victories of socialism and the peoples of the world against imperialist attempts.

#### 34TH YEAR OF ALBANIA'S LIBERATION FROM HITLERITES NOTED

AU300920Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Aleksandr Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] On 29 November the Albanian people are celebrating a memorable date in their history. Thirty-four years ago they expelled the Hitlerite invaders from Albanian soil. That historic event is of great importance. This was the logical conclusion of the selfless struggle of the Albanian people for their freedom and independence. The efforts of Albanian patriots for their country's liberation was closely related with the anti-fascist actions of all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe. Above all the eyes of the Albanian people were directed at the heroic struggle waged by the Soviet Union against fascism. The Soviet peoples are not fighting merely in defense of their socialist homeland, stated the appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania in November 1941. They are also fighting for all the enslaved peoples threatened by fascism and for Albania's national liberation.

The Albanian patriots were not mistaken in their hopes. In December 1942, even in those difficult days, the Soviet Government issued a statement on Albania's independence. This document stated that the Soviet Union does not recognize the imperialists' claims on Albanian territory and wants to see Albania liberated from the fascist yoke and the restoration of its independence.

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Tempered in the years of the common struggle against fascism, the Soviet-Albanian friendship developed further during the postwar years. After establishing the system of the people's democracy, the Albanian working people began to build a new life. During those years the cooperation between both our countries continually developed. This cooperation played a very important part in the construction of the foundations of socialism in Albania.

Today, greeting the Albanian people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism, the Soviet people hope for the restoration of this cooperation, which would correspond to the interests of both our countries [words indistinct].

CPSU CABLES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MSZMP

LD231934Y MOSCOW TASS in English 1831 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--"The establishment of the Party of Hungarian Communists marked not only an important event in the struggle of the working people of Hungary for freedom and a better future but also an important milestone in the history of the entire international communist and working class movement," the CPSU Central Committee says in its message of greetings sent to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Hungary.

The carrying out of radical people's-democratic reforms and of a socialist revolution was an historic victory won by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Party of Communists after the country was liberated from fascism, the message says. The Hungarian people today are confidently carrying out the programme of building developed socialism, adopted by the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The Central Committee of the CPSU says that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, invariably following internationalist traditions, comes out consistently for stronger unity of the international communist and working class movement, and for the further cohesion of the countries of the socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for peace and social progress.

## KGB-ETA LINKS INSINUATED; SOVIET JOURNALIST CALLED SPY

LD291918Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Observer Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The Madrid paper INFORMACIONES is playing at sensationalism and, in an attempt to make an impact, reverting to all kinds of abuse. Quoting well-informed sources, the paper tells its readers the tale about the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB, having links with and supporting the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA]. What's more, INFORMACIONES has even uncovered a meeting in France last June between ETA representatives and KGB agents, one of whom, INFORMACIONES claims, was Vitaliy Kobysh. What can one say about this? The news bombshell is just so much empty noise. It comes as no surprise that the newspaper asks its readers to swallow this hoax without presenting a shred of evidence, because no such evidence exists, which INFORMACIONES knows this only too well. It must also know that the Soviet Union is an enemy in principle of terrorism and has never supported it.

The Soviet Embassy in Madrid categorically denied this specious report. We have not been able to contact the well-known Soviet journalist, Vitaliy Kobysh, to ask him about this outburst of spy mania in INFORMACIONES. He is presently in the United States with a delegation of Soviet journalists. Vitaliy Kobysh has contributed as a commentator Latin America, where he worked for several years as correspondent for IZVESTIYA.

This attempt to blacken the name of Vitaliy Kobysh must go down on the record of INFORMACIONES as a bad example of slanderous journalism. But who are the real beneficiaries of the fabrication and circulation of such lies? Obviously, those circles who take a dim view of the fruitful development of Hispano-Soviet relations, which are based on equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

## SPANISH MILITARY. LEFT BACK GOVERNMENT AGAINST PUTSCHISTS

LD291627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Chernyshev dispatch "To the Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 November--Adolfo Suarez, prime minister of the Spanish Government, has held a conference with the defense minister, the chief of the General Staff and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the armed forces at which the national situation developing in connection with the detection of a military conspiracy was discussed.

As the local press observes when analyzing the recent events, the conspirators were intending via a military coup to prevent a referendum on the new Constitution and to hamper the process of democratization in Spain. However, the putschists' intentions did not meet with support in the armed forces. After the exposure of the conspiracy, meetings took place in many military units and their participants expressed support for the constitutional process.

A number of the country's political parties and trade union associations expressed support for the government and resolutely condemned the putschists' intrigues.

Such actions, a special statement of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] observes, are directed primarily against the constitutional process and the restoration of democratic freedoms. The document points to the threat which ultraright and ultraleft groupings pose for the country. PCE Secretary General S. Carrillo declared at a press conference: Recent events confirm that the country needs a stable democratic government with a parliamentary majority. The actions of the rightwingers have also been condemned by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

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LONDON TIMES ARTICLE ON SOVIET DEVELOPMENT REFUTED

LD292258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[From the International Diary Program presented by commentator Viktor Levin]

[Summary] The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which started in Moscow today, has aroused great interest among the foreign news agencies. Their Moscow correspondents set out Baybakov's report on the state plan for the USSR's development in 1979 and on progress in fulfilling the 1978 development plan and Garbuzov's report on the state budget for 1979 and on the execution of the 1978 state budget.

Reporting the session's work the correspondents of the news agencies of the socialist countries recall the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Brezhnev's speech there.

"While reports convincingly testifying to the mighty onward movement of the Soviet economy are emanating from Moscow, the bourgeois press has timed publications to coincide with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session which--by the design of those who have ordered them--are called upon to represent the Soviet Union's development in a false light. One such article was published today in THE TIMES of London. This paper, laying claim to objectivity, asserts that allegedly 60 years ago very few people would have been able to predict how much the Soviet Union would be lagging behind the West in the application of science and technology. Inasmuch as THE TIMES has no concrete facts at its disposal, it is forced to limit the corroboration of its thesis to resounding but empty sentences.

"However, if one speaks to the point, 60 years ago even the British fiction writer H.G. Wells took a hazy view of Russia and expressed open doubt about the implementation of Lenin's electrification plan.

"THE TIMES itself has not tired of foretelling the failure of the Bolshevick Revolution and did not even admit the thought of the country's economic development. Ten years later, when our country had set about implementing the 5-year-plans, the selfsame TIMES foretold their failure.

"As one can judge from today's publication, THE TIMES is also presently deliberately closing its eyes to facts which are, to put it mildly, unpleasant to it.

"In the meantime it will suffice to recall that Soviet industry now produces more than all of Western Europe taken together--an impossibility without the creation of an up-to-date scientific-technical potential--in order to see how far the ill-intentioned fabrications of THE TIMES are from reality.

"The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work, and each speech at it testifies to the fact that our country is advancing confidently along the Leninist road."

FRG'S GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

LD292106Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 29, TASS--The FRG Government welcomes the determination of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, that has been reaffirmed in the declaration of the Moscow conference, to continue the many-sided process of relaxation of international tension and to implement in practice the Final Act of the all-European conference in its entirety.

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The FRG Government positively appraises the fact that the Warsaw Treaty member-states expect at the coming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the all-European conference, a headway in the sphere of security and cooperation in Europe, said FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in an interview to the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER.

The FRG Government, he said, intends to continue the policy of detente in the relations with socialist states. This has been reaffirmed once again in the joint declaration, signed on May 6 this year by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The dialogue relating to implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act should be continued in the interest of cooperation between states and for the good of people, the minister stressed. It is necessary that the document should be put into life.

The many-sided process of relaxation of international tension cannot be allowed to lose its dynamism. This process meets the interests of all the participating states, above all the interests of the European peoples.

Meanwhile Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted the FRG's allegiance to the EEC and NATO.

#### BRIEFS

SPANISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION--Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, the Spanish minister of trade and tourism, today opened a Spanish industrial exhibition in Moscow. This is the largest such Spanish exhibition ever to be staged in the USSR; 70 firms are showing goods produced by Spanish electronic industry, textile machines, machine tools and building materials. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD]

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO BOUMEDIENE

LD291658Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, the peoples of the Soviet Union and on their own behalf, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent a cable to Algerian President Comrade Houari Boumedienne, which says: We convey to you, your comrades in struggle, members of the Algerian leadership, and to your family and relations, sincere and deep sympathy because of your illness, wishing you a speedy and total recovery.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates your activity aimed at developing and deepening traditional Soviet-Algerian friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria in the interest of both peoples, world peace and social progress.

BREZHNEV CABLES 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

LD291526Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying:

"I am sending you, your associates and the entire Arab people of Palestine cordial comradesly congratulations on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

"The celebration of this day throughout the world is a graphic manifestation of solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for the realization of their inalienable national rights, including their indisputable right to establish their own state. Thanks to its staunchness, courage and firmness of principle displayed in this difficult struggle, the Palestine Liberation Organization has gained all-Arab and international recognition as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, has become one of the advanced sections of the national liberation movement of Arabs.

"The just cause of the Palestinians is invariably supported by the countries of the socialist community, the progressive and democratic forces of the whole world. The Soviet Union will continue to side firmly with the Palestinian people in their struggle for the realization of their legitimate national rights. We shall not abandon our principled policy aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"I wish the friendly Palestinian people and their political vanguard, the Palestine Liberation Organization, success in the struggle to achieve national independence and statehood."

Moscow Solidarity Meeting

LD291750Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow devoted to the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Soviet public. Yevgeniy Primakov, Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and representatives of other public organizations attended this meeting. The speakers pointed out that Soviet citizens firmly stand by the Palestinians in their just struggle.

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Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO office in the Soviet Union, spoke at the meeting, thanking the Soviet Union for its constant support of the Palestinians struggle. At the meeting, the participants adopted a decision to establish a Soviet society for friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian people.

#### COMMENTATORS ON WEST'S CONCERN OVER IRANIAN SITUATION

##### Moskvin on U.S. Involvement

LD291306Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Viktor Moskvin commentary]

[Text] The significance the United States attaches to Iran was once again underscored earlier this month when President Carter sent a message to CIA Director Admiral Turner, reprimanding him for CIA failure to predict the scope of civil unrest in Iran. Similar messages were sent to several people. What could happen if the CIA had lived up to Washington's expectations in regard to Iran? It is of course a hypothetical question, but one can assume that the United States could have taken other measures in addition to selling large amounts of antiriot equipment to the regime, teargas in particular.

President Carter's displeasure with the CIA director is seen by foreign observers as his displeasure with the performance of thousands of CIA agents in Iran. Their exact number is kept secret. According to Western estimates, the combined total of United States military advisers, CIA agents, technicians and other personnel is around 80,000 people. The scope of U.S. involvement in Iran can be best appreciated when you compare this figure with the strength of the Iranian Army, estimated at 400,000 men. In other words, there is one American per five Iranian Armed Forces servicemen. United States instructors are active in Iran's security forces, and high-ranking officers in their SAVAK secret police are said to have gotten training in America.

A statement released by the United States Embassy in Tehran after Senator Byrd's visit said that the United States has no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs. Frankly speaking, when there are 80,000 Americans in Iran, it is difficult to tell penetration from interference. As a matter of fact, Senator Byrd's visit to Iran was not officially announced and details of his talks with the shah were not disclosed.

##### Vol'skiy on Intervention Threat

LD291607Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 24 Nov 78 pp 8-9 LD

[D. Vol'skiy article: "Intervention Threatened"]

[Text] Scarcely at any time in its history, which stretches back over many centuries, has Iran attracted the West's attention as much as it is doing now. This is understandable: The country is experiencing an acute crisis that will undoubtedly affect the international situation as well. Less understandable from the viewpoint of political realism is another factor: the narrowminded, self-seeking approach to the events in Iran--and one that is therefore fraught with great danger--on the part of certain Western journalists and politicians.

Of course, this approach is not fortuitous. It reflects the established view that the ruling circles of the industrial capitalist countries have of relations with the developing states.

Iran is today being written about as if its people have neither an ancient culture from which European civilization has derived a great deal nor traditions of struggle for independence and for the right to dispose of their country's natural resources themselves. As far as human rights in Iran are concerned, it is considered bad form in the West even to mention them. Such "abstractions" do not bother very much the Western multinational corporations and military departments, which is where commentators of the New York TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and certain other newspapers derive their inspiration from. To judge by articles they have recently published, it would be futile even to look on the map for the actual country of 35 million that goes by the name of Iran. These gentlemen see only what benefits their bosses.

Above all they see the oilfields, where, in recent years, about 300 million tons of oil have been extracted, making Iran second to Saudi Arabia in oil exports. They see a vast market for weapons purchased with the oil revenues, above all from the United States: from 1972 through 1978, Tehran acquired \$8 billion worth of modern U.S. military equipment and has placed orders worth \$11 billion.

And here is something else that the Western press is drawing particular attention to: the Americans attached to the Iranian Army. According to information from the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, there are 25,000 advisers in military uniform and "white-collar mercenaries," as the "civilian experts" who service the modern weapons are called. But the press says there are upward of 40,000 men, and they also--not just the Iranian Army itself--have been entrusted with "guarding and defending 60 percent of the world's oil resources," concentrated in the Persian Gulf.

On the broader, global plane, the West's ruling circles and its press representatives are also looking at Iran through the prism of its strategic position. "In U.S. global strategy, Iran is the most important strong point between Israel and Japan," Drew Middleton asserted in the New York TIMES. And THE DAILY TELEGRAPH announced that this strong point also links the "Chinese...with their unofficial allies in Europe and North America." "The events in Persia (!)," wrote this newspaper, which always displays a hankering for the past, "are generating profound anxiety in NATO headquarters, in the Peking Defense Ministry and in the Pentagon."

Other bourgeois press organs have also begun sounding the alarms over the disturbances in the Iranian cities.

"The security of the modern industrial countries is...at stake," J. Reston reported menacingly in the 8 November New York TIMES, "and they are not going to be cut off from their sources of industrial and military might, even if they have to enter the struggle."

A struggle against whom? After all, Reston himself believes that the "crisis in Iran has erupted over personal clashes, philosophical differences and discrepancies among economic interests in that country that foreigners find hard to comprehend." Consequently it would not be a bad idea first of all to try to understand the socioeconomic origins of the crisis and then recommend to the Western governments what position to adopt. However, our opponents are not like that. They do not need the truth but a pretext for whipping up hysteria.

This is why on this occasion it has not been possible to do without the anti-Soviet insinuations usually found in such cases.

The notorious "dream of the tsars to obtain ice-free ports in the Indian Ocean" has been recalled of course. In the absence of other "arguments" pseudohistorical digressions of this kind have already been resorted to on several occasions to denigrate Soviet policy in Asia and in the Near and Middle East. And Middleton has dreamed of nothing more nor less than an "Iran controlled by the Russians."

But if you are looking for the external factors influencing the purely internal conflict in Iran, then you have to look in a different direction. For example, you have to look at the policy of the British and U.S. monopolies in the international oil consortium that is exploiting Iranian oil. Suffice it to say that over the last year alone six meetings have been held in Tehran with its representatives on revising the agreement concluded 5 years ago; however, the consortium has not made any concessions. As before, it is the desire to get rich on Iranian oil--and not merely the farfetched fears that Iran might stop selling oil to the capitalist countries--that, alongside military-strategic considerations, is prompting the imperialist circles to prepare to interfere in Iran's affairs.

According to press reports, more and more groups of military advisers and CIA personnel are arriving in Iran right now. As can be seen, they have been instructed to make preparations for implementing the schemes for which the reactionary press has already laid the propaganda groundwork. And it is not significant that, having verbally disowned these schemes, U.S. official circles promptly make reservations that by no means rule out the possibility of intervention--including military--under an appropriate pretext.

L.I. Brezhnev's answer to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent, published 19 November, acts as a sobering blast for the hotheads. In particular, L.I. Brezhnev said:

"The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional, neighborly relations with Iran, resolutely declares that it is opposed to outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretext whatsoever. Events of a purely internal nature are taking place in that country, and the issues involved must be resolved by the Iranians themselves. All states must adhere to the principles laid down in the UN Charter and in a number of other fundamental international documents, and they must respect the sovereignty and independence of Iran and its people. It must also be clear that any interference--especially military interference--in the internal affairs of Iran--a state bordering directly on the USSR--would be regarded by the USSR as affecting its security interests...."

And sensible people across the ocean must also realize this. Thus, in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 13 November J. Harsch expressed an extremely sober viewpoint:

"Military intervention is absolutely unthinkable. Iran is a very close neighbor of Moscow. It would be a terrible mistake if the United States were to draw its armed forces up to Moscow's borders. A great power simply cannot reconcile itself to the presence of the armed forces of another great power so close to its territory. As a consequence of this the possibility of mutual noninterference in Iran's internal affairs seems the only practically acceptable course."

Moreover, reasonable fears are also being expressed about "unseen intervention" by the U.S. special services. [paragraph continues]

"U.S. figures are convinced," the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote 12 November, "that intelligence operations like the one undertaken in the early fifties (it will be recalled that at that time the CIA overthrew the government of Mossadeq, who had nationalized Iranian oil--D.V.)...would merely incense the shah's critics, many of whom are very much against a growth of foreign influence, especially U.S. influence. Moreover, these circles declare, such a step could prove unacceptable to the American people."

It cannot be denied that times are changing whether Washington and the other Western capitals want it or not! History knows of no returns to the past--only zigzags occur. In any event, it can said confidently that the neocolonialists will never again be able to feel at ease--not just in Iran. For the crisis that has gripped this country is inseparable from the global crisis of the entire system of neocolonialist control over the developing countries, which are increasingly insistently demanding equality, respect for their legitimate interests and noninterference in their affairs.

#### TENSION IN IRAN CONTINUES, U.S. MAINTAINS POLITICAL INFLUENCE

LD291616Y Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 29, TASS--According to a dispatch by a New York TIMES correspondent from Tehran, a further "aggravation of tensions" is expected in Iran in the next few days.

The troops and the police used yesterday year gas and then firearms against peaceful demonstrators in the southern part of Tehran. Most of shops and filling stations were closed in the city, electricity supply was cut off for several hours. There were giant traffic jams in the streets of the city.

Trying to bring down the momentum of anti-government actions and placate the opposition-minded Moslem clergy, Iran's military government declared its decision to revise all the present laws running counter to Islam.

American Senator R. Lugar, who recently visited Tehran, rold a press conference here that the United States is maintaining "broad contacts" in Iran with representatives of opposition.

His pronouncement is assessed in the local political circles as fresh evidence of the fact that the USA has not given up its attempts at influencing in one or another form the course of developments in Iran. Observers note that Washington has started intensively masterminding opposition leaders in case they are included into Iran's Cabinet. The newspaper Washington POST points out to the fact that the United States is clearly not interested in any change in Iran's present political course. Explaining Washington's concern over the interpolitical crisis continuing in Iran, the NEW REPUBLIC journal writes that Iran is the only state in the Persian Gulf area which can perform police functions in that region.

Lisbon, November 29, TASS--NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who is currently staying here, told a press conference that the Western states are holding consultations on the question of the situation in Iran. Iranian oil, he added, is of tremendous significance for the West. Already now, J. Luns said, the NATO member countries have well justified fears as regards stability of Iran.

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F 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

KHALIL ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS, 'USUAL ATTACKS' ON USSR, ARABS

LD291521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Vasilyev under the general heading: "On the Near East Situation"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 November--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil delivered the government program in the People's Assembly yesterday. He was forced to admit that a peace treaty with Israel will certainly not mean immediate prosperity for the country and that hopes of a solution to domestic problems on the basis of foreign capital investments have not been borne out. According to the prime minister, the masses are still in a grim situation as a result of inflation, a housing shortage and overburdened transport. He noted also that illiteracy among the population is one of the country's most acute problems. Mustafa Khalil introduced certain elements of realism into his assessment of the domestic situation because his government is recently formed and it is easy to blame the previous cabinet led by Mamduh Salim for all the difficulties. The government program abounds in promises to control prices, limit speculation and improve the position of the working people.

In the foreign policy section the prime minister reiterated the usual attacks on the Soviet Union and a number of Arab countries and stressed Cairo's dedication to cooperation with the United States. The entire report followed the lines of a program presuming an end to the country's confrontation with Israel.

U.S. CARRIER VISITS EGYPT TO SHOW POLITICAL SUPPORT

LD291834Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 29, TASS--The American aircraft carrier Saratoga has arrived in the Egyptian port of Alexandria for a visit. It is said here that the purpose of increasingly frequent visits by American warships is to demonstrate the United States' support of the policy of the present Egyptian leadership.

USSR, PDYR SIGN COOPERATION PLAN FOR 1979-80

LD291924Y Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--A plan of cooperation for 1979-1980 was signed here today by Chairman of the Board of the USSR-People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Friendship Society Aleksandr Sukharev, first deputy minister of justice of the USSR, and Chairman of the third province's branch of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen-USSR Friendship Committee Kasim Daud.

Representatives of the friendship societies will take part in days of friendship, planned to be held in Moscow and Aden. The sides will exchange lecturers, photo-exhibitions, different materials. A significant place in the plan is taken by an exchange of delegations. The two sides have agreed to mark jubilees and memorable dates in the life of the peoples of the two countries.

Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the USSR 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali was present at the plan-signing ceremony.

## MAURITANIAN DEVELOPMENT HAILED ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD292154Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today is the independence day of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Some 18 years ago, after a long and bitter struggle by the Mauritanian people, the country achieved its national independence and obtained its indisputable right to sovereignty. During its years of independence Mauritania has achieved tangible successes in the process of eliminating the legacy of the colonialist era, in developing its economy and its society. This was reflected in the establishment of the public sector which covers the entire industry, in the first place the minerals-prospecting industry. All the country's mineral resources have been declared the possession of the state. The largest international companies for mineral prospecting, such as [names indistinct] and other companies, were nationalized. Thus an end was put to the sovereignty of foreign capital and its domination over the most important economic aspects such as the mineral prospecting industry.

Programming and planning in the development of the national economy has been of great importance to the consolidation of the country's economic independence; also the minting of an independent national currency and the establishment of a central bank, as well as other measures. Despite the country's limited material resources remarkable efforts have been made in the fields of education, culture and medicine.

If in 1920, [as heard] the year Mauritania achieved independence, it lacked higher educational institutes, several years later the National Administration School and the College of Education were established. The country's peaceful development suddenly came to a halt due to its involvement in the Western Sahara events. The war, which did not enjoy the support or the approval of the general public, and the high military expenditure which was 60 percent of the state budget, the high cost and low standard of living of the vast masses of the people as a result of that war were the reasons behind the downfall of President Ould Daddah's regime.

The new Mauritanian Government inherited a heavy burden: the country's economy was in a difficult position; its external debts, according to Western press, nearly reached \$1 billion; the economic achievements of the Mauritanian people after hard struggle were exposed to collapse. The military Committee for National Recovery which came to power is taking decisive measures to eliminate the legacy of the economic crisis. In October the economic revival plan was approved; however, its implementation seems to greatly depend on the process of establishing peace in the Western Sahara and northwest Africa in general.

The Soviet Union has established and continues to establish its relations with Mauritania in accordance with the principles of coexistence, friendship, noninterference in internal affairs and respecting the country's sovereignty. Our country supported the struggle of the Mauritanian people for the liberation of their homeland, and also their efforts toward consolidation of their national independence. Our countries are successfully cooperating in various trade, cultural and scientific fields and also in the fields of fishing and air communications. The process of training the national technical cadres with the help of the USSR, since more than 200 Mauritanian students are now studying in Soviet institutes, is of special importance to the national economy. The Soviet people congratulate the friendly Mauritanian people on their independence day, wishing them more successes on the road of developing their country economically, socially and culturally.

TURKISH DEPUTY PROPOSES LEGALIZATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY

LD281542Y Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, November 28, TASS--The proposal to abrogate Articles 141 and 142 of Turkey's penal code that put obstacles to legalisation of the Communist Party was made to the Presidium of Parliament by Independent Deputy N. Yilmaz. The newspaper BARIS reports that at a press conference here N. Yilmaz said that these articles contradict the political principle proclaimed by Kemal Ataturk. "Peace in the country, peace in the whole world." These articles of the penal code damage the prestige of the Turkish state.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECEIVE TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER

Received by Arkhipov

LD271625Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--on 23 November I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Koprululer, Turkish minister of commerce, and had a conversation with him.

N. Yolga, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

Talks With Baybakov

LD271627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 24 November N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received T. Koprululer, Turkish minister of commerce, who is in Moscow, and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of economic relations between the two countries.

GREEK SOCIALISTS PROTEST U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD292120Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, November 29, TASS--A group of deputies of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) expressed a serious concern over the NATO and U.S. bases in Greek territory. During a keen discussion which was held in Parliament on this subject, they pointed out that in Greece there are now about forty military bases which serve the strategic interests of the USA and NATO. We know what role these bases played in the Cyprus tragedy, Deputy Kaklamani said, in particular. They constitute a menace not only to Greece but to peace throughout the world as well.

The discussion in Parliament aroused a response in the country's political and public circles. A meeting of representatives of a number of committees for struggle against foreign bases in the island took place in the city of Khania in Crete Island. The participants in the meeting stated a necessity for an expansion of the movement against foreign bases in Crete.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE

LD301002Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent a telegram to Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Guinean state party, president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic, congratulating him on his election to these high posts.

Leonid Brezhnev wished Ahmed Sekou Toure and all the Guinean people success in implementing the decisions of the party congress reaffirming the road of non-capitalist development chosen by the country, in carrying out social and economic transformations. The telegram expresses confidence that relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea will develop in future for the benefit of the people in both countries, in the interests of universal peace and progress.

## BOTHAS U.S. VISIT ATTEMPT TO PROLONG RULE IN NAMIBIA

LD292141Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 29, TASS--The South African racists and their Western patrons are doing everything to "settle" Namibia's problem in their own interests, prolonging Pretoria's rule in that country. This is precisely the purpose of the voyage of foreign minister of the racist regime P. Botha to the United States.

The official purpose of his visit is to hold talks on Namibia with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. But before leaving for New York P. Botha decided to ensure the support for his hand in Washington. He met in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. After that meeting an official representative of the State Department told newsmen that no matter how the talks in [word indistinct] end the possibility of introduction of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa is ruled out. And the international community regards such sanctions as the only way of making Pretoria to comply with United Nations decisions.

As is known, the United Nations demands that the Republic of South Africa should call off the so-called "elections" in (?Namibia) which are held by Pretoria for the purpose of bringing a puppet government into office. United Nations resolutions demand that the apartheid regime should immediately transfer power in Namibia that it occupies illegally to genuine representatives of the people.

Ensuring the support in Washington, Botha embarked upon a series of talks with Kurt Waldheim. He told the United Nations secretary general at once that final results cannot be achieved during their meetings.

## SWAPO OFFICIAL DENOUNCES NAMIBIAN ELECTIONS

LD291920Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Lysenko reports: The plans of the South African occupation authorities for holding a so-called "general election" in Namibia are described by T.N. Niyamu, member of the Central Committee of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as a challenge to all progressively minded people.

The aim behind this political farce, he said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, is to establish in Namibia a puppet regime obedient to South Africa and the West. During this "election", the Pretoria authorities want to force through a reactionary plan for a "peaceful transition to independence" and thus to remove the SWAPO, the only lawful representative of the Namibian people, from the country's political life and to preserve the dominant position of Western and South African capital in the Namibian economy.

To carry through their plan, T.N. Niyamu said, the South African authorities have put the occupation army and the security forces on the ready status, formed and armed units of venal tribal chiefs. The occupation forces have launched a broad intimidation and terror campaign against the population with foreign mercenaries, including Chilean and Israeli thugs, taking part. The reactionary political grouping, the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has become more active. The leaders of this alliance are seen as future "leaders" of this territory.

But neither blackmail nor bloody reprisals will shake the determination of the Namibian people to continue their struggle for real freedom and independence, T.N. Niyamu said. The majority of the Namibian population with SWAPO at the head refuse to take part in the political force which is being prepared by the South African racists and will step up their fight against the occupation forces.

#### NEW ROUND OF RHODESIAN 'SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY' LAUNCHED

LD281524Y Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 28, TASS--Washington and London are launching another round of "shuttle" diplomacy in connection with the problem of the Rhodesian "settlement". Stephen Low, the ambassador of the USA to Zambia, and Cledwyn Hughes, former minister of state, commonwealth relations, are setting out on a tour of a number of African countries. The aim of their African tour is to attempt to persuade Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania as well as the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe into participating in a conference on the Rhodesian question. The newspaper ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE writes that the "new" stage of the United States' and Britain's diplomatic activity round Rhodesia is another attempt to gain time to enable Smith and his stooges to carry out a regrouping of forces and consolidate the illegal regime.

The newspaper points out that the USA and Britain, while talking of the need to convene a conference, at the same time broaden their support for the Salisbury regime. The conference which they contemplate is also designed to ensure long-term interests of Western monopolies in Africa's south.

The newspaper TIMES OF ZAMBIA points out in this connection that independent Africa explicitly stated that the time for talks with the racists has gone, and that the so-called Anglo-American plan for a "settlement" in Rhodesia is moribund. The question of the future of a sovereign state of Zimbabwe should be decided by the people of that country themselves and by their sole genuine representative--the Patriotic Front.

The virtual failure of the "internal settlement" plan, as well as the successes by the patriotic forces compelled the Salisbury authorities to impose a state of emergency in the three quarters of Rhodesia's territory. Those measures, however, as the Patriotic Front stated, will not help Smith and his henchmen. The patriots, leaning on the support and help from an overwhelming majority of the people of Zimbabwe, act practically in all the areas of the country, and deal increasingly telling blows at the racists.

## AFGHAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD281426Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, November 28, TASS--A plenary meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC was held here. It was addressed by General Secretary of the Party CC Nur Mohammad Taraki. The participants in the plenum discussed and approved Decree No. 8 on land reform, whose implementation is to start after the approval of the decree by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The plenary meeting also examined some organisational issues and adopted decisions on them. The official report issued by the BAKHTAR agency points out that the plenary meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC has become an important event in the development of the working-class movement in Afghanistan and served towards a strengthening of the inseparable unity of the party and the working people and also reflected the loyalty of the party members to the principle of proletarian internationalism and the cause of defence of peace all over the world. The plenum reaffirmed the resolute support by the party for the national liberation movements of the peoples of the world.

## Taraki's Plenum Report

LD292116Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, November 29, TASS--Every day sees the strengthening of the positions of the forces of socialism and progress in the world, with support growing for the national-liberation movements in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the increasing isolation of imperialism, stated the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki. He was making a report to a plenary session of the PDPA CC. However, N.M. Taraki said, despite the great successes of the socialist and other peace-loving countries in the struggle for peace, social progress and international security, imperialism continues to hatch conspiracies against the detente policy, to obstruct the achievement of strategic arms limitation agreements.

Touching on the Middle East situation, the reporter stressed the continuing tension in the area resulting from imperialist actions, as it is still able, for the time being, to retain dominant positions in some countries.

N.M. Taraki drew attention to stormy popular unrest in neighbouring Iran and warned that direct military interference by imperialism in Iran would create a tremendous danger to the countries in the region, and this is why all peace champions must raise vigilance. Going over to the situation in Asian countries, N.M. Taraki noted that the proclamation of united Socialist Vietnam dealt a crushing blow at imperialism. Actions by some countries against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, he said, exposed them as accomplices of imperialism. The general secretary of the PDPA CC went on to state that the April revolution in Afghanistan deeply influenced all ethnic groups populating the country. The Afghani people firmly supported the progressive socio-economic reforms that are being carried out by the revolutionary government. At the same time, he reminded, the forces of international imperialism and internal reaction are doing everything they can to undermine the people's regime in Afghanistan. This is testified by printed matter taken from the enemies of the Afghani revolution, and weapons, is confirmed by arrested participants of conspiracies.

FUKUDA'S DEFEAT RESULT OF NUMEROUS FACTORS

LD291102Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Commentary by Igor Latyshev, PRAVDA correspondent in Tokyo: "The Prime Minister Is Forced to Step Down"]

[Text] A sensational political event has taken place in Japan. Takeo Fukuda, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and prime minister of the Japan, contrary to all predictions, was unable to secure a (?majority) in the primary elections for the chairmanship of the party. Conceding defeat, he refused to take any further part in the power struggle.

Thus, Fukuda's period in power, which has lasted less than 2 years, has unexpectedly and ingloriously ended. Many local observers attribute Fukuda's defeat to a number of accusations of corruption that have shaken the party recently. AKAHATA, the central organ of the Japanese Communist Party, writes that the primary elections have clearly revealed the rottenness, (?selfishness) and splits in the Liberal Democratic Party.

With Fukuda's personal defeat, and the election victory for Ohira, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party, Japanese commentators see the failure of Fukuda's political course during his tenure in office as chairman of the ruling party and prime minister of the country.

Tokyo's major papers are particularly inclined to attribute Fukuda's defeat to his (?uncompromising) position on a whole range of domestic and foreign policy questions. Fukuda's militaristic course of pressing ahead with the Japanese arms buildup and his preparations for reviewing the country's peaceful Constitution aroused serious concern among the rank-and-file party members. (?Besides this), Fukuda has also begun working out bills for expanding the government's powers and the command of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the event of a so-called emergency period--in other words, war. Fukuda's blatantly militaristic aims aroused universal alarm among the peace-loving, democratic public and were the basis for the conservatives' political opponents to warn of the threat of fascism.

In contrast to Fukuda, Ohira has pointed to the need for caution rather than haste in approaching the above questions. In the opinion of a number of well-known commentators, part of Fukuda's defeat was also due to the unpopularity of his economic and budgetary policies. All these factors indicate quite clearly that Fukuda's political defeat, though it was superficially unexpected, took place against a background of serious economic and political complications and the public discontent conservative government's unpopular course.

Prime Minister Fukuda's fall is, therefore, due not only to internal (?squabbles) among the Japanese conservatives, but also to the ever-deepening policy crisis of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, that (?stronghold) of the selfish class interests of the country's monopolistic circles.

## INCREASED JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

OW291225Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Nov 78 OW

[Anatolyev commentary: "Ever-Strengthening Japan-U.S. Military Cooperation"]

[Text] Yesterday, there were two developments that can only be interpreted as another step forward on the road of strengthening the military alliance between Japan and the United States. One was the first Japan-U.S. joint air maneuvers at the air Self-Defense Force base in Misawa, Aomori Prefecture; the other was the opening of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee meeting in Tokyo which was apparently timed to coincide with the air exercise.

The Security Consultative Committee approved the guidelines on Japan-U.S. joint operations prepared by the Japan-U.S. Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation. These guidelines provide detailed plans for the strategic deployment of the two countries' armed forces in the Far East in an "emergency." Also provided in the guidelines are plans for specific missions to be undertaken by the army, navy, air force and intelligence organizations of the two countries and by U.S. nuclear units under different contingencies.

The contents of this document, as recently disclosed by ASAHI SHIMBUN, make it evident that the guidelines stem from an attempt to make Japan cooperate more closely with the United States **militarily**. For instance, the document envisages carrying out Japan-U.S. joint military exercises on a regular basis and providing more facilities and land for U.S. forces in Japan. Therefore, it is only natural that the document should have sparked a new wave of opposition among the Japanese people against the new move toward remilitarization and against the militarist trend. Residents around Misawa base, where the exercises are being conducted, were the first to rise up in the struggle.

According to a recent poll conducted by ASAHI SHIMBUN, the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people are opposed to the abolition of the antiwar clause in the Constitution. The Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee meeting and the Japan-U.S. military exercise are aimed at conditioning the Japanese public to the "legitimacy" and "necessity" of making Japan closely participate in U.S. Far Eastern strategy. But, as proven by recent developments, this strategy runs counter to the interests of peace and security in Asia and accordingly to Japan's own interest.

## KOREAN REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY

LD300734Y Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 30, TASS--The delegates of the second international conference for a peaceful unification of Korea have resolutely denounced the course of the ruling circles of Japan, United States and the puppet Pak Chong-hui regime, aimed at consolidating the division of Korea. A resolution which has been passed demands withdrawal of the American troops from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. The participants of the conference, who represent the Soviet Union, the democratic forces of the United States, Italy, France, Japan, other states and also 12 international organisations, have urged the world public to launch a broad movement for a peaceful unification of Korea, for elimination of the danger of a new war in the Korean Peninsula.

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U S S R    I N T E R N A T I O N A L    A F F A I R S  
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

N 1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SUBMITS PROTOCOL II FOR RATIFICATION

LD291436Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the USSR has approved and submitted to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council for ratification a Supplementary Protocol 2 to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), signed on behalf of the Soviet Union in Moscow on May 18, 1978.

USSR, JAMAICA SIGN 2-YEAR CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD291918Y Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow, the Soviet Union and Jamaica have signed an agreement on cultural cooperation, and also a 2-year program of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

CARIBBEAN TU COMMITTEE CALLS FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

LD281522Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, November 28, TASS--The second meeting of the Executive Secretariat of the Committee for Unity and Solidarity of the Working People of the Caribbean Countries ended here. It was attended by delegates of the trade unions of Belize, Guyana, Guadeloupe, Cuba and Jamaica, and also by observers from nine other countries of the region.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the peoples of the Caribbean countries to fight for economic independence without which there could not be full political independence. The protectionist policy of the imperialist powers was denounced and so were the stratagems of the trans-national monopolies, spearheaded against the countries of the region that were taking steps to protect their national interests and also the activity of international financial organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, which interfered in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

The delegates went on record in favour of strengthening unity of action of all organizations of the working people of the Caribbean countries and activization of the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Belize, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Puerto Rico, who are fighting for self-determination and independence.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH CUBA--A protocol has been signed in Havana on cooperation in the book publishing field between the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the Cuban Ministry of Culture. Both sides expressed the opinion that the document would facilitate the further intensification and consolidation of the all-round fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries. [Text]  
[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD]

## BREZHNEV SPEECH AT 27 NOV CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD301055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 78 p 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 27 Nov CPSU Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Comrades, today we are studying the drafts of the plan and budget for 1979. As always, this will enable us to picture more concretely and fully the general state of affairs in the economy, the scale of the successes we have achieved and the tasks facing us, as well as the roads leading to their solution.

Three years of the 10th 5-Year Plan have passed. These were good years. We have managed to achieve much; much has changed for the better. The Soviet people and the party are living a strenuous, full-blooded life. They are persistently working to fulfill the socioeconomic program set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress.

This year I visited Siberia and the Far East, Belorussia and Azerbaijan. There were various meetings; various impressions and problems were discussed. But everywhere I saw and felt the people's tremendous confidence in their strength, in the correctness of our party's domestic and foreign policy course. (applause)

Indeed, all that was done during the past 3 years alone cannot but instill confidence that the road we are following, comrades, is the correct, Leninist road. (prolonged applause)

The fixed production assets of the national economy were substantially expanded and renewed during these years. They grew by R195 billion and by the end of this year will reach R1 trillion. This is a very significant increase. In fact, it amounts to the entire fixed production assets that existed early in the 1960's.

We often and rightly criticize builders. But fairness demands that we note their tremendous contribution to the buildup of the country's economic might. Over 700 big industrial enterprises were built. These include the Lisichansk oil refinery, the oxygen converter complex at the Azovstal plant, and a blast furnace at the Novo-Lipetsk plant, as well as the first section of the Kamaz truck plant, the Neftekamsk dump truck plant and the wool spinning mill in Kirovy Rog. Europe's biggest thermal powerplants, Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk, have reached full capacity.

The rapid growth of the economic potential is a result of the dynamic development of industry. Output during the 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan period exceeded by R450 billion the output during the first 3 years of the 9th 5-Year Plan period. Quite a tangible difference, as you see.

The creation and development of a number of territorial production complexes, first of all in the east of the country, constitutes a fundamentally new phase. These are the West Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Orenburg Nizhnekamsk and other complexes. During the past 3 years they accounted for the entire rise in oil production, for nearly the entire rise in gas production, for a considerable part of the rise in power generation, mining of coal and iron ore, and the production of trucks and tractors.

The party's course of strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture is being pursued purposefully. The power-per-worker ratio in agriculture has grown by more than 25 percent. The countryside received more than 230 million tons of mineral fertilizers. The area of irrigated or drained lands has grown by 4.5 million hectares. All this is producing results.

The participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum know that 235 million tons of grain were harvested. And this means that the difficult battle for the 1978 harvest was won! (applause) The RSFSR agricultural workers rejoiced us with a bumper crop. They sold the state 3.4 billion puds of grain. (applause) The Ukraine and Kazakhstan this year again sold the state more than 1 billion puds each. (applause) I want to single out the successes of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Orenburgskaya, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Uralskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts, and the Bashkir ASSR. The country highly values Belorussia's considerable contribution to potato production.

Cotton growers are keeping abreast of the 5-year plan's assignments. Uzbekistan's farms sold the state more than 5 million tons of cotton. Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan have fulfilled their plans. In all, over 8 million tons of raw cotton have been procured. This is a big success. (applause) I hope that the cotton growers will not only further increase production but also improve the quality of cotton.

Positive changes are taking place also in livestock-breeding. The cattle and poultry herds have grown. But a great deal has yet to be done in this field.

The successes in economic building determined the major improvements in the people's material and cultural living standard. The targets to raise the population's cash incomes, set 3 years ago, have been fully attained. Retail trade has increased by more than R30 billion. The volume of public services in terms of money has increased by almost 25 percent.

Unflagging attention is being given to the improvement of working people's housing conditions. About 6.5 million new, well-appointed apartments have been commissioned since the beginning of the 5-year plan period. Housing sufficient for a city with a population of 500,000 is now being commissioned within less than a month. It is indicative that in the new houses almost every Soviet family is given a separate apartment. Many schools, preschool institutions for children, and hospitals were built.

In short, we have every reason to say that during the 3 years of the 10th 5-year Plan period the country has advanced considerably in all directions of economic and social development. (applause)

Permit me on behalf of the party's Central Committee to express heartfelt gratitude to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia--to all whose selfless work lies at the base of our achievements. (prolonged applause)

Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov, who spoke today at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, have already said that the plan for 1979 will become yet another important link in the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan assignments.

Then Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted a number of the plan's merits. The growth rates of industrial and agricultural production, including the production of consumer goods, are being increased. Labor productivity will grow faster. Provisions are being made for a number of measures to lessen disproportions in the national economy. In the distribution of capital investments the development of such key branches as fuel and energy, metallurgy and transport are emphasized. The country's defense capabilities are being maintained at the proper level.

One of the major measures of the social program of the 5-year plan period--the raising of the wages and salaries of workers in education, public health, culture and other nonproductive branches--is to be concluded in 1979.

As a result, the earnings of 31 million people will be raised during the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Additional benefits will be provided for veterans of the Patriotic War.

At the same time, during the discussion of the draft plan at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting, was noted that a number of material balances were strained. Some types of resources remain in short supply. On a number of indicators some plan assignments fall short somewhat of the economic targets of the 5-year plan.

Subscribing to these critical remarks, I want to stress that an analysis of shortcomings has always served for us as the starting point for improving work. In this connection I will dwell on those sections of the national economy that require special attention of the party, soviet and economic bodies.

Metals and fuel continue to limit us.

More than R50 billion were spent during the past 3 years to insure the development of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the oil, gas and coal industries, and almost R23 billion are being allocated for the same purpose in 1979. These, as you see, are considerable sums.

Nevertheless the assignments for the commissioning of capacities and the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, coal and oil, are not being fully met. In practical terms, there is no decrease in waste and losses of these important types of raw materials and fuel. This creates difficulties in a number of branches of the national economy. I hold that the obtaining situation is first of all a result of omissions in the work of the corresponding ministries, of slack control over the fulfillment of plans by enterprises and construction sites. The top officials of these ministries should draw the proper conclusions.

The situation in capital construction is improving slowly. The main ways of removing shortcomings in this important sphere of the economy were outlined in the party's decisions.

But a substantial gap remains between plans and fulfillment of them by building ministries. To this day we have not yet succeeded in stopping the process of scattering capital investments among numerous construction projects. The volume of incomplete construction is growing. Uninstalled equipment worth several billion rubles lies uselessly in warehouses. Mention of this was made more than once. But there are no signs that the USSR Gosplan, those who ordered this equipment, and the builders are feeling their responsibility for immobilizing these capital investments, equipment and materials.

In this connection Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cited two facts. In 1966 a decision was adopted on the construction of a production shop for coating cold-rolled stock at the Lysvenskiy metallurgical plant. Since then 12 years have passed. And the result? Only 28 million of the allocated R126 million have been utilized. Equipment worth tens of millions of rubles stands idle.

The construction of a factory to produce tin cans for food preserves began that same year in Nakhodka. In 1974 construction was suspended; it was resumed in 1977. During the 12 years, 11 million of the allocated R42 million were used. It is intended to complete the construction only in 1983, or 17 years after it was started.

Such examples show that more rigid demands should be made of those who are responsible for the state of affairs in capital construction. The USSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gosstroy and All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments possess sufficient powers to install order in this most important section of work. A rather difficult situation has formed in the field of transport, especially railway transport. I believe you all have firsthand experience of this. In the spring the CPSU Central Committee Politburo formed a special commission which is taking prompt measures to improve the work of transport. More capital investments will be allocated next year for the development of railway transport than initially envisaged by the 5-year plan.

I am convinced that the party organizations of republics, krays and oblasts will give transport organizations the necessary aid and support in raising the efficiency of their work, in strengthening labor and technological discipline, and will intensify control over the fulfillment of transportation plans.

Now about some questions connected with agriculture.

The year 1979 will be the first year of the practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions. The draft plan that we are discussing provides for high growth indicators in agricultural production. In the case of most products they exceed the maximum level achieved during the most favorable years. This is determined by the country's growing requirements. It is known that demand for some foodstuffs, especially meat, is not being fully met. It follows from all this that a year of hard work lies ahead of the workers in agriculture. Let us wish them new, big successes! [applause]

The main thing is to achieve a tangible increase in the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products. The conditions for this exist. There is more livestock at farms. The farms are better supplied with fodder than ever before. It is necessary to organize everywhere intensive fattening of cattle and even delivery to towns and workers settlements.

Better use should also be made of such a big reserve as the rapid development of broiler breeding, and for this purpose interfarm cooperation should be extensively utilized. The practice of the Crimean, Dnepropetrovsk and several other oblasts shows that this yields a large effect both with respect to time and savings of grain.

There also exist considerable other reserves. Many farms do not yet have pig-breeding and dairy facilities. The number of such farms is, unfortunately, growing. This is hardly correct. Most kolkhoses and sovkhoses should supply themselves with their own meat and milk, and not count on state resources.

The possibilities of ancillary farms of plants and factories and of household plots for the rural population are still used insufficiently. We have adopted resolutions on these matters but so far they are being implemented slowly. [paragraph continues]

We must give more assistance to these farms in acquiring young animals and in the supply of fodder. It is also necessary to create a definite social climate in which kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers would feel that by raising cattle and poultry at their household plots they are doing a useful thing, a matter of state importance. (applause)

In view of the situation that formed in the Baltic area and a number of regions of RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone because of cold weather and constant rains, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo promptly adopted major measures to assist these areas in ensuring the wintering of cattle and preparing for the new agricultural year. I hope that this assistance will be used effectively.

The decisive indicator of agriculture's work is, naturally, the growth of output. As the volume of production grows, it becomes ever more important to bring this produce to the consumer with the smallest losses. We discussed this more than once. But losses of grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit remain quite considerable.

Such losses are intolerable. Soviet people can understand difficulties caused by weather conditions, but they cannot and do not want to accept mismanagement, irresponsibility and negligence as an explanation of existing difficulties. This is why we now say with full reason that the question of losses of grain, vegetables, fruit and cotton is not only an economic matter. It is also an important political matter which has a direct effect on the mood, the labor activity of the Soviet people. Every communist, economic manager and party worker must treasure the property of the people. Those who do not must be brought to account in accordance with the entire strictness of the party rules and our Soviet laws. I think that the question of combating losses, and this, naturally, refers not only to agriculture, must become the subject of a businesslike, self-critical discussion at party meetings and conferences, at sessions of soviets of people's deputies.

Naturally, when speaking of losses, we must remember that the industries called upon to ensure the transportation, storage and processing of all farm produce still lag behind the development of agriculture.

The construction of elevators, the commissioning of capacities to process sugar beet, meat, dairy products, vegetables and fruit is lagging behind the targets of the 5-year plan. Their distribution by areas of the country could have been better, too. When discussing these questions at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, we instructed the USSR Gosplan to find resources for the development of these capacities, possibly also through a reasonable redistribution of some part of the investments allocated for agriculture. It is necessary also to use to the utmost the funds of the kolkhozes and sovkhoszes themselves to consolidate the base for preserving farm produce.

Comrades, increasing the output, widening the assortment and improving the quality of consumer goods remain one of the key economic tasks. There is, certainly, a marked advance in this sphere. But this must not obscure the fact that the party's course of accelerated development of group B industries is not being implemented persistently enough by the USSR Gosplan and ministries. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period, capital investments and the volume of newly commissioned capacities in group B were less than planned. The possibilities for increasing the output of consumer goods produced at heavy industry enterprises are not being fully used.

All this, naturally, has a negative effect on meeting the needs of Soviet people. This problem has also another aspect: The entire course of economic development confirms again and again that group B industries meeting contemporary requirements constitutes an important condition in the effective functioning of the economy as a whole, in improving material incentives. This seems obvious. Yet some workers of planning and economic management bodies continue to regard group B as a sort of lever. By cutting allocations for its development they try to overcome some imbalances in the plan. It is impossible to agree with such a practice.

Ministers, party and soviet executives and economic managers, workers of the planning bodies must exert all efforts to speed up the development of industries producing consumer goods.

I would like to express the hope that all of them will work with precisely such an attitude in the new economic year. (applause)

Now a few words about machinebuilding. We rightly associate it with the growth of labor productivity and technological progress in all spheres of the national economy. I shall not dwell on the successes and achievements of machinebuilders. They are evident. I shall dwell on a different thing--machinebuilding has started lagging somewhat behind the national economy's requirements.

In anticipation of a smaller growth in manpower resources in the eighties, the party timely set the task of creating a machinebuilding base for considerably reducing manual labor which has little productivity. The 8-year program of the accelerated development in the production of appropriate equipment was adopted back in 1973. And how is this program being implemented? Take, for instance, hoisting and conveying equipment: Not one of the new plants envisaged by the program has yet been commissioned.

The responsibility for this is borne, above all, by the Ministry of Heavy Machinebuilding and the Ministry of Road and Municipal Machinebuilding, which lead the implementation of this program.

The question arises, comrades: How are we to explain the fact that with undoubted great successes achieved in economic development and with the gigantic rise in the scope of economic growth, we have been unable for a long time to eliminate the bottlenecks which prevent us from advancing faster, more dynamically? Every concrete shortcoming can be explained by reasons of its own. But here, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum we must take a principled approach to the question, must concentrate on the main, basic issues.

And the main thing in this case is that the central economic bodies, ministries and departments are slow in putting the entire economy on an intensive development basis. They failed to achieve the required improvement in the quality indicators of work, to speed up scientific and technical progress. Hence the difficulties which restrict a faster economic growth.

Then L.I. Brezhnev stressed the need for improving the practical work of planning and economic bodies to meet the high demands set by the party's directives for the fulfillment of current economic tasks.

All this, L.I. Brezhnev went on, thrusts managerial, organizational matters to the forefront of practical work. [paragraph continues]

I have in mind the question of enhancing the personal responsibility of leading economic cadres, more efficient and effective control over the fulfillment of decisions, and--speaking in a broader sense--the further improvement in the management of our national economy.

All our decisions must be supported by well-considered and efficient organizational measures--what must be done, where and in what time limits, who concretely is responsible for a given section of work, who concretely checks on the work done. Every department in the managerial apparatus should clearly see its role and place in tackling the most important economic problems.

It is necessary to place greater demands on the ministers and leading executives of branches, especially branches where tasks, ripe for solution, are still fulfilled very slowly. The Politburo considers it necessary for the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, the USSR Council of Ministers and their departments, local party and Soviet bodies, to tighten control over the implementation of decisions and to raise in time and with proper emphasis questions of the personal responsibility of those who fail to ensure their implementation.

Why is the question posed in this way? Because a number of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of ministers, it must be said, are not carried out on schedule. At least two considerations follow from this.

First, are not individual economic executives taking the party and government decisions too lightly? Unfortunately, such things happen. And, second, are the decisions made always well-considered, tied in with the plan and with financial and material resources? Far from always. Both situations are incompatible with economic planning. Such a situation must be corrected.

There is an increasingly keen awareness of the need for a deep and all-round analysis of the main problems of development in the national economy with a view to further enhancing its efficiency.

As we all understand, a real turn toward efficiency begins with planning. In April 1979, our country will observe the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the First 5-Year Plan. During this period, tremendous experience, unique in many respects, has been gained in the planned development of the national economy. But life does not stand still. New tasks call for new solutions, for a creative approach to the organization of the entire work of planning.

Some time ago, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo took a special resolution on the USSR Gosplan. Its rights are expanded and its coordinating role enhanced. It is very important that the reorganization provided for by this resolution should not be reduced to formalities. The very content of planning should be raised to a qualitatively new level. In this connection, the Gosplan is to consider in depth many economic problems, find optimal approaches to their solution while combining a high sense of responsibility with initiative and creative daring.

This is a great and complicated matter. But it brooks no delay. The USSR Gosplan will soon submit economic projections through 1990. To this should be added that a considerable portion of work in preparing the draft of the next 5-year plan is to be done in 1979. It is necessary from the very beginning to take the right direction in this work.

We are approaching the new 5-year plan with a good start already made. Never before has our country had such a large economic potential, such a developed industry, science and technology. No doubt, the funds allocated for the development of agriculture will be yielding an increasing return every year. Siberia, the Far East and the north will be producing more and more for the country. Our positions in the world economy are expanding. There is growing fraternal, mutually beneficial cooperation with the CEMA countries. In short, we can rely on a firm and, I would say, sound basis in tackling new economic and social tasks. (applause)

At the same time, we must take into account the fact that beginning with the eighties, we shall have to place still greater emphasis on the intensive factors of economic growth since other factors are decreasing sharply. This refers, first of all, to possibilities for attracting new labor resources. This also refers to natural resources, which are great in our country but will require growing capital investments to develop.

All this indicates that the plan should fully cover all the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December 1977 Plenum: A rational use of everything our national economy has.

This means that orientation to the ultimate results of production, and search for more effective and economical ways of achieving these results should be placed at the center of all our work on the new 5-year plan.

This also means that closer attention will have to be given both to interbranch and intrabrand proportions. Quite a number of questions has ripened in this respect.

Speaking of these questions L.I. Brezhnev called attention to the need for further development of sources of raw material supplies for metallurgy, a number of chemical production facilities, faster renewal of metalworking equipment, and for the development of the infrastructure--roads, transport and communications. Stressing the importance of these questions L.I. Brezhnev said that all of them should be given a fitting place in our plans and practical work.

Finally, the course toward effectiveness is inseparable from acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Our successes in this field are known to the whole world, but in a number of branches of the national economy the results are still below the existing possibilities. Our scientists, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, should concentrate their efforts on basically new scientific ideas and technical solutions and on the key lines of development of the national economy. In doing so it is necessary, of course, to insure the development and satisfaction of the needs of science itself.

Improvement of planning should be accompanied with measures to streamline the entire economic mechanism. The USSR Council of Ministers is preparing appropriate proposals, and it is very important to complete this work in a short period of time.

In short, the task is to raise the level of planning and economic management to meet the requirements of the present stage, the stage of developed socialism.

Thus, the drafting of the new 5-year plan is a serious and very responsible test for the USSR Gosplan, the republics, the ministries--for all of us, especially since this is in effect the work to prepare the 26th party congress. This is something we should think about already today, comrades. (applause)

Getting back to the draft plan for 1979, I should like to stress the following: After the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the period of discussion on the distribution of resources, the size of these or other assignments will be over. The draft will become a plan. The plan will become a law. And the emphasis of all our work--political work among the masses and organizational work--will shift to a different aspect: Namely, what should be done to fulfill and overfulfill the plan.

The results of the 5-year plan and the solution of the tasks being discussed at the present plenum will depend, to a great extent, on the efficiency of all departments of the party, on the initiative and sense of responsibility of every communist. Lying at the heart of all party organizations, all party members, present-day activity is the task of mobilizing more fully the creative powers of the people, of discovering new potentials of economic growth and bringing them into play. (applause)

Now, on the eve of the fourth year of the 5-year plan, every party organization, every party committee should analyze the situation in detail and decide what experience it should adopt for use, what forms of work have become outdated and ineffective, and how to get rid of the shortcomings that keep it from successfully moving ahead.

The report and election campaign now being held in the party offers an excellent opportunity for making such an analysis, for determining the main points of application of party efforts. This campaign is being held in an organized and spirited manner. The communists display great activity and vital concern for the question of how best to carry out the decisions of the 25th congress and the assignments of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is important to follow this direction also at district, area, city, oblast and kray party conferences. It is necessary to insure that all sections of the party emerge from this campaign still more mobilized, stronger and more efficient.

We also have such a tried and tested lever for increasing the labor successes as the socialist emulation movement. This movement, which has become truly nationwide in scale and depth, constantly gives rise to new models of creative work and is doing good service in developing the national economy.

There are emulation movements and emulation movements. We do not need noise and empty talk about it. What we need is that every worker, every labor collective must be vitally interested in improving the quality of work. Nor do we need thought-up "initiatives". What we need are businesslike initiatives, coming from the depth of the masses and capable of inflaming and inspiring millions of people. One such initiative is for working without stragglers. It is this kind of initiative that should be popularized. (applause)

Guidance of the emulation movement and introduction of the new and progressive is a vital matter which tolerates no stagnation or conservatism. The practical work of frontranking collectives and individual innovators is actually an upheaval in the forms and methods of work, in technology and organizational management. What is needed here is persistence, selflessness and courage. Here, one has sometimes to learn anew and demand the same from others. He who is afraid of the new retards development. It is from this principle that one should proceed in assessing cadres, both economic and party cadres.

We must display a maximum of efficiency, concreteness, and operational flexibility, as V.I. Lenin taught us. These are requirements for economic and organizational work and perhaps, no less, for political and ideological work among the masses.

Not so long ago, the Politburo examined the letters received by the CPSU Central Committee on questions of ideological work. The communists and nonparty members write in their letters that this work has risen to a higher level in recent years. But many letters stress that in this field, just as in any other, the requirements are growing, the tasks become more complicated and the level reached is already insufficient. Anything left undone, any lag in ideological work may do great harm.

I think we should agree with such an approach. We have a strong and qualified propaganda apparatus. But unfortunately, this apparatus is not always used effectively. There are not enough principled major statements touching on ripe problems of economic and social life. Not infrequently, newspaper materials, television and radio broadcasts are not convincing enough and lack serious generalizations, are overburdened with general phrases that say nothing to the mind or the heart.

Further on, L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on the question of information on foreign policy matters and some of its shortcomings.

It is high time, he stressed, to make reporting on international affairs prompter, more understandable, and more concrete. International commentaries should follow hot on the heels of events, and sum them up. What we need is not a repetition of accepted truths but an in-depth and well-argued analysis of facts of international life. (applause)

The Soviet man is now more versed politically and more active than ever before. He rightfully makes high demands of the mass media. It is a duty of ideological-front workers to improve the quality, effectiveness, forms, and methods of their work. The Politburo has set up a special commission to consider all these questions and to outline ways of improving ideological, mass-political work. I think this will be useful. (applause)

Comrades, we are marching ahead in a broad front. Our country is transforming itself literally before our eyes. The scope of our accomplishments is enormous. But we also have no few problems. We know them, we work constantly on them, and we are sure to solve them. (prolonged applause)

Soviet society has a priceless political capital--the cohesion of the party, the unity of the party and the people. This enables me to express firm confidence that new successes in accomplishing the tasks set by the 25th party congress, in the struggle to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples, for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are awaiting us. (prolonged applause)

#### SOVIET OF UNION ENDORSES 1979 DEVELOPMENT PLAN, BUDGET

LD301134Y Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--The economic and social development plan and the budget of the USSR for 1979 were endorsed today by the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The session was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other Soviet Leaders. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 30 November notes that "Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Suslov, Chernenko, Sheherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rayabov and Gorbachev" attended the session]

The deputies discussed the tasks confronting the country, made specific proposals aimed at the fuller tapping of the reserves of economic growth. It was said that the plan for 1979 is an important link in realizing the targets of the five-year plan (1976-1980). The draft plan and budget will be discussed by the Soviet of Nationalities in the afternoon. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 30 November notes that "Comrades Kosygin, Pelshe, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov" attended the afternoon session]

## RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO OPEN 14 DECEMBER

LD291906Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The ninth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation is to open on 14 December. Deputies' preparatory commissions have concluded the preliminary examination of the state plan for economic and social development of the Russian Federation and the state budget of the RSFSR for 1979. Examined also was progress in implementing the plan in 1978 and the report on the implementation of the state budget of the RSFSR for 1977. On 27-29 November a Planning and Budget commission plenum took place which passed a resolution on the plan and budget of the RSFSR. In the near future, a plenum of other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will take place.

## AZERBAIJAN RAYKOM PLENUMS ELECT LEADING OFFICIALS

LD241019Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--Accountability party conferences have begun in cities and rayons in Azerbaijan. They have elected new raykoms. The first raykom organizational plenums have been held.

At the Vartashenskiy Raykom plenum B.D. Islamov was elected raykom first secretary, M.M. Salamov second secretary and Z.A. Mutalibova secretary. The Kelbadzharskiy Raykom elected I.A. Nadirov first secretary, T.I. Dzhabarov second secretary and S.I. Rasulova secretary.

The Kusarskiy Raykom plenum elected S.SH. Gadzhibalayev first secretary, SH.S. Sharifov second secretary and F.K. Klicheva secretary. The Lachinskiy Raykom plenum elected M.M. Dzhabbarov first secretary, T.N. Nadzhafov second secretary and KH.A. Mamedov secretary.

## BRIEFS

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED--Moscow, 15 November TASS--The abstract "The Enhancement of the Leading Role of the Marxist-Leninist Parties in Conditions of Building Advanced Socialism and Communism" [Vozrastaniye Rukovodyashchey Roli Marksistsko-Leninskiy Partiy v Usloviyakh Stroitelstva Razvitogo Sotsializma i Kommunizma] has been published. The book presents materials from the international scientific conference held in Moscow 7-9 June 1977. The reports and communications view from a scientific standpoint the most material aspects of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninism parties in the building of advanced socialism and communism; questions of enhancing the role of the communist parties as a most important objective law in the building of socialism and communism; the dialectics of the objective and subjective factors in the process of revolutionary transformation of society; and problems of the developing and strengthening of the communist parties at the contemporary phase. The abstract has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1517 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD]